THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, May 11, 1810. No. 1222.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a *New Store* in Wood Street, near the corner of Fourth Street, where he has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening, a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell, *wholesale and retail*, at reduced prices, for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Amongst which are the following Articles, *viz.*

LIGHT, dark and pink ginghams
Calicoes and chintzes
Furniture do.
Olive, blue and black velveteens
Madras & fancy handkerchiefs
India do.
Bandanoe do.
4-4 and 5-4 checks
White & colr'd jeans
Long and short India nankeens
English do.
Cotton cassimers
Black bombazets
Sinshaws
Black India Sattins
Gilt and plated buttons
Cambrick muslins
Japanned do.
Leno do.
Spider net stripe do.
Tamboured mull do.
Mens' and womens' cotton hosiery, assorted,
Jalapore sannahs
Mugga do.
Azumber sawns
Fine baftas
Italian and India sewing silks
4-4 shirting muslins
Irish linnens
White and brown platillas
5-4 and 6-4 shawls
Mens' washed leather gloves
Do. best beaver do.
Womens' tanned habit do.
Do. assorted drab do.
Do long do. do.
Book muslin handkerchiefs
7-4 and 8-4 table cloths
&c. &c.

Also, a few tons of rolled and slit Iron and Castings.

JAMES LEA.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1810.

N. B. J. Lea intends keeping an assortment of Barr, Rolled and Slit Iron, and Castings of all sizes.

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold by Public Vendue at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 14th day of May next, the following described property, to wit:—

A lot or piece of ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, beginning at lot No. 317, on Third Street, and extending thence on a parallel line with said street 60 feet, to lot No. 319, thence a parallel line with Wood Street 84 feet and an half, thence 60 feet parallel with Third Street, and 84 feet and an half parallel with Wood Street, to the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story brick house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Noble Willock.

And, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, will be sold at the same time and place, Thirty-seven acres of land, in Mifflin township, bounded southwardly by lands of John H. Redick, northwardly by lands of David M'Kee, dec. westwardly by lands of James Snodgrass, and eastwardly by lands of Thomas Snodgrass, and others, has about 10 acres cleared, and a cabbin erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee and George Roush.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, April 25, 1810.

NOTICE.

I have now on hand

20 *Bales first quality COTTON,*

which I will sell for negociable notes at 60 and 90 days. Linnen cloth would be received in part pay. From my arrangements lately made in Nashville, I will keep a constant supply of this article on moderate terms.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1810.

☞ Kentucky Tobacco, twist and spun, by the keg; Cegars by the box.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable *FARM* known by the name of *Coe's Station* (an old Indian town) situate on the western bank of the Allegheny river, about 18 miles above Pittsburgh, containing 232 1-2 acres, a very considerable portion of which is first rate bottom land, in a high state of cultivation; there is also meadow ground and upland of the first quality, and a never failing spring, some fruit trees, and indifferent buildings. An indisputable title will be made by the proprietor. Enquire of

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1810

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Butler County, ss.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Butler, in and for said county, on the second Monday of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, before the Hon Jesse Moore, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Caleb Jones, an insolvent debtor, being read, praying for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly of this commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors. Ordered, by the same Court, that the petitioner and his creditors have a hearing on the subject of his petition, on the second Friday of April next.

Friday, April 13th, 1810 The Court continue the hearing of the petitioner, and appoint Wednesday the 16th day of May next, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and that notice be given by a publication of a copy of this order in the Commonwealth and Pittsburgh Gazette, two weeks successively, the last of which to be at least two weeks before the day of hearing.

By the Court.

Attest. *JACOB MECHLING*, Proth'y.

A PARTNERSHIP.

FROM a long conviction of the uprightness and integrity in the characters and conduct of Mr. John Spear and Mr. William Eichbaum, jun. I have this day taken them into a complete partnership in the several businesses of BOOK-PRINTING, BOOK-BINDING, and BOOK-SELLING, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

Having experienced, since my establishment in Pittsburgh, considerable public indulgence, and much private friendship, I feel confident neither will be withdrawn so long as I shall continue to deserve them. The orders of my friends and customers will be attended to as usual, and every exertion made to meet their commands with punctuality.

I solicit now for the firm what I have been in the habit of soliciting for myself, a share of public favour and confidence.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Pittsburgh, Franklin Head Bookstore, April 16, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Purpose going on in the publication of such useful religious, literary and school books as the country may most stand in need of, in which they confidently expect encouragement equivalent to the capital required, much of which must always be sunk for a time in all extensive manufactories. The consideration and patronage of our western merchants and schoolmasters, they particularly solicit, as respects the publication of school books.

They have made such arrangement with the eastern Booksellers as to be regularly supplied with any article in their way on the shortest notice, and on such terms as to enable them to sell at the same prices as those of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

A large and general assortment of Books and Stationary have been lately received and opened for Sale, among which are the following:

Guthrie's Geography, 2 vols.
Josephus's Antiquities of the Jews, 3 vols.
Modern Chivalry, 2 vo.
Stephens' Wars of the French Revolution, 2 vols.
Wild Irish Girl
Hawkins's Voyage to the coast of Africa
New Pantheon
Locke's Essays, 3 vols.
Reid's Essays, 2 vols.
Proud's History of Pennsylvania
Moore's View of Society and Manners in France and Italy, 4 vols.
Arthur Mervyn, 2 vols
Emmeline, the Orphan of the Castle, 3 vols.
Camilla, or Picture of Youth, 3 vols.
Select Plays, 6 vols.
Minstrel
Volney's Ruins, 2 vols.
Cooke's Russia, 2 vols.
Marshall's Life of Washington, 5 vols. with book of maps
Polite Lady
Austin's Letters from London
Description of Corsica
Indian Wars
Mrs. Dobson's Life of Petrarch, 2 vols.
Burn's Poems, 2 vols.
Pope's Poems, 5 vols.
Looking unto Jesus, 2 vols.
Evans' Sketch of the denominations of the Christian World
Marrow of Modern Divinity
Clark on the Promises
General History of the Church
Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement, 5 vols.
Adam's Defence of the Constitution, 3 vols.
Robertson's India
Arrowsmith's map of the World
Bradley's map of the United States
Carleton's map of do.
Mansfield's map of Ohio
Map of Kentucky
—— of Europe, &c.
Smith and Little's music books
Reeves' Paints in boxes assorted
Camel hair Pencils
Gum elastick
Drawing paper
Inkpowder, quills, lead pencils, glass inkstands, wafers, writing sand and sand boxes
A general assortment of BLANK BOOKS constantly on hand.

Apprentices Indentures, &c

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately.

A TWO Story Frame House in Wood street, adjoining John M'Combs's. It is well finished and convenient. For terms apply to ROBERT CAMPBELL, in Fifth Street.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1810.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh. 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED HORSE

NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the Livery stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, from the first of April, until the tenth day of July, and cover mares at ten dollars the season, payable the first day of September next: Six dollars (cash) the single leap; and twenty dollars to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the owner parting with the mare, or removing her forfeits the insurance money, and in all cases half a dollar to the groom, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. Any person bringing three mares, and being responsible for the payment, shall have a deduction made on the foregoing prices of twelve and a half per cent. The colts of this horse are so very promising, that they will fully recommend him wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 13 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior, to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the best judges to be better formed for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported. He is seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light and with speed in all his gaits. His sire was sir John Pennyman's renowned horse North Star, who was got by sir William Middleton's Match'em, out of Col. Howe's famous mare Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the duke of Grafton's Florezil, out of a Yorkshire mare

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

Pittsburgh. *March* 1810

(CERTIFICATES.)

This is to certify that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moorcratt, Oxford-street, London, in the summer of the year 1801; that I shipped him with the horse Goldfinger, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed in November, 1801.—North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

JOHN COLES.

New-London, (Con.) May 5, 1803.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star's colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighbourhood for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars and 800 has been refused for one of that age

John Baer, Andw. Graff, Jacob Graff and Adam Reigart, jun.

March 1, 1806.

I do hereby certify, that John T. Mason, esq. sent two mares last season to North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion are not excelled in point of size, figure and form, by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of his colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

M. Bayley, agent for John T. Mason, esq. Washington county, Maryland.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

TRUTH AND ELOQUENCE.

A motion was made at the last session of the legislature of North Carolina for the expulsion of Mr. Henry Jacoby, a Jew, and a member of that house. To the motion he made the following speech in that body, in behalf of himself and constituents.—The speech is alledged to be from the impulse of the moment. A more eloquent and argumentative one we have seldom seen. The motion was unanimously rejected.

Mr. Jacoby—Though I will not conceal the surprise I felt that the gentleman should have thought proper yesterday to have moved my expulsion from this house on the alledged grounds that I "disbelieve in the divine authority of the New-Testament," without considering himself bound by those rules of politeness, which according to my sense of propriety, should have led him to give me some previous intimation of his design, yet since I am brought to the discussion, I feel prepared to meet the object of his resolution.

I certainly, Mr. Speaker, know not the design of the declaration of rights made by the people of this state in the year '76, and one day before the constitution, if it was not to concentrate certain great and fundamental rights and principles which even the constitution could not impair; for the 44th section of the latter instrument declares, that the declaration of rights ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever. If there is any apparent difference between the two instruments, they ought, if possible, to be reconciled, but if there is a final repugnance between them, the declaration of rights must be considered paramount; for I believe that it is to the constituion as the constituon is to a law; it controuls and directs it absolutely and conclusively. If then, a belief in the Protestant religion is required by the constitution to qualify a man for a seat in this house, such a qualification is dispensed with by the declaration of rights, the provision of the constitution must be altogether inoperative, as the language of the bill of rights is, that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship the Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. It is undoubtedly a natural right, and when it is declared to be an unalienable one, by the people in their original capacity, any attempt to alienate it either by the constitution, or by law, must be vain and fruitless.

It is difficult to perceive how such a provision crept into the constitution, unless it was from the difficulty the human mind feels in suddenly emancipating itself from fetters by which it has long been enchained; and how adverse it is to the feelings and manners of the people of the present day, every gentleman may satisfy himself by glancing at the religious belief of the persons who fill the various civil offices of this state—There are Presbyterians, Lutherians, Calvanists, Menonists, Baptists, Trinitarians, and Unitarians.

But as far as my observations extend, there are fewer Protestants, in the strict sense of the word used by the convention, than of any other persuasion; for I suppose that they meant by it the Protestant religion as established by law in England. For other persuasions, we see houses of worship in almost every part of the state, but very few for Protestants; so few, that indeed I fear that the people of this state would for some time remain unrepresented in this house, if that clause of the constitution is supposed tobe inforce. So far from believing in the truth of the thirty-nine articles, I will venture to assert that a majority of the people have never read them. If a man should hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the state, I do not hesitate to pronounce that he should be excluded from the public councils of the same; and, I trust, I know myself, no one would be more ready to aid and assist than myself. But I should really be at a loss to specify and know religious principles which are thus dangerous. It is surely a question between a man and his Maker, and requires more than human attributes to pronounce which of the numerous sects prevailing in the world is most acceptible to the Deity. If a man fulfils the duties of that religon which his education or his

conscience has pointed him, as the true one, no person, I hold, in this our land of liberty, has a right to arraign him at the bar of any inquisition. And the day, I trust, is long past, when the principles, merely speculative, were propagated by force, when the sincere and pious are made victims, and the light minded bribed into hypocrites.

The proud monuments of liberty knew that the purest homage man could render to the Almighty, was in the sacrifice of his passions and in the performance of his duties; that the ruler of the universe would receive with equal benignity, the various offerings of man's adoration, if they proceed from an humble spirit and sincere mind; that intollerance, in matters of faith had been from the earliest ages of the world the severest torments by which mankind could be afflicted: and that government were only concerned about the actions and conduct of man, and not his speculative notions. Who among us feels himself so exalted above his fellows, as to have a right to dictate to them their mode of belief? Shall this free country set an example of persecution, which even the returning reason of enslaved Europe would not submit to? Will you bind the conscience in chains, and fasten conviction upon the mind in spite of the conclusions of reason, and of these ties and habitudes which are blended with every pulsation of the heart? Are you prepared to plunge at once from the sublime heights of moral legislation, into the dark and gloomy caverns of superstitious ignorance?

Will you drive from your shores and from the shelter of your constitutions, all who dont lay down their oblations on the same altar, observe the same ritual, and subscribe to the same dogmas? If so, which among the various sects into which we are divided, shall be the favoured one? I should insult the understanding of this house to suppose it possible that they could assent to such absurdities. For all know that persecution in all its shapes and modifications is contrary to the genius of our government and the spirit of the laws; and that it can never produce any other effect than to render men hyprocrits or martyrs.—When Charles the 5th, emperor of Germany, tired of the cares of government resigned his crown to his son, he retired to a Monastry, where he amused the evening of his life in regulating the movement of watches, endeavoring to make a number keep the same time, but not being able to make any two exactly alike, it led him to reflect on the folly and crimes he had committed, in attempting the impossibility of making men think alike!!

Nothing is more easily demonstrated than that the conduct alone is the subject of human laws, and that man ought to suffer civil disqualification for what he does, and not for what he thinks.—The mind can only receive laws from him, of whose divine essence it is a portion; for who else can know its movements, or estimate their merits?—The religion I profess, inculcates every duty which man owes to his fellow men; it enjoins upon its votaries the practice of every virtue, and the detestation of every vice; it teaches them to hope for the favor of Heaven exactly in proportion as their lives are directed by just, honorable, and beneficient maxims. This, then, gentlemen is my creed—it was impressed upon my infant mind, it has been the director of my youth, the monitor of my manhood, and will I trust, be the consolation of my old age.

At any rate, Mr. Speaker, I am sure that you can cannot see any thing in this religion to deprive me of my seat in this house. So far as it relates to my life and conduct, the examination of these I submit with cheerfulness, to your candid and liberal construction. What may be the religion of him who made this objection against me, or whether he has any religion or not, I am unable to say. I have never considered it my duty to pry into the belief of other members of this house; if their actions are upright and their conduct just, the rest is for their own consideration, not for mine. I do not seek to make converts to my faith, what ever it may be esteemed in the eyes of my officious friend, nor do I expel any man from my esteem or friendship, because he and I differ in that respect.—The same charity therefore, it is not unreasonable to expect, will be extended to myself, because in all things that relate to the state and to the duties of civil life, I am bound by the same obligations with my fellow citizens; nor does any man subscribe more sincerely than I do to the maxim "whatever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even unto them, for such is the law of the Prophets."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, May 11, 1810.

On Saturday last, the Commissioners for receiving subscriptions for the capital stock of the Monongahela Bridge, opened the Books at the Court-House in this town. We are informed that the Books will be opened every day, Sundays excepted, until the 20th inst. The number of shares already subscribed amount to three hundred and fifty.

State of the United States Army.

On the 27th ult. in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Newton, from the committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the mortality which prevailed in the detachment of the army ordered for the defence of New-Orleans, made a long report, accompanied with various depositions, and other papers. It concludes as follows:—

"The committee from a knowledge which they have acquired of the climate of New-Orleans and of the country surrounding it, and from the facts stated in the depositions, are of opinion, that the mortality in the detachment ordered to New-Orleans, is to be ascribed to the following causes:

1. The detachment consisting of new levies.

2dly. The insalubrity of the climate, the summer and autumn of the year 1809, being unusually sickly.

3dly. To the nature of the ground on which the detachment was encamped at Terre aux Bœuf, and the detention of it at that place during the whole of the summer, contrary, as the committee conceive, to the instructions contained in the letter of the secretary of war, bearing date the 30th of April 1809.

4thly. To the want of sound and wholesome provisions and of vegetables—the want of an hospital, and of hospital stores and medicines.

5thly. The excessive fatigues to which the troops were subjected in clearing, ditching and draining the ground on which they were encamped.

6thly. To the want of repose during the night, owing to the troops not being provided with bars or nets to protect them from the annoyance of the musquitoes.

7thly. The want of cleanliness in the camp, the nature of the position rendering it almost impracticable to preserve it.

8thly. The sick and well being confined to the same tents, which neither protected them sufficiently from the heat of the sun, nor kept them dry from dews and rains."

The report and documents were ordered to be printed,

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House of Representatives on the 24th ult. Mr. Smilie, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution for reducing the army, reported a bill, which authorises the President to complete, out of the men raised and now in service under the "*Act to raise for a limitted time an additional military force*," the regiment of light artillery, to form and complete two regiments agreeably to the provisions of said act; also to form a company of bombadiers to be annexed to the corps of engineers; to fill up the regiments authorised by the "*Act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States*," and to discharge the three brigadier generals and all the officers and men who may be supernumerary by this arrangement, and to discontinue the recruiting service. The discharged officers to receive three months pay, besides what may be due them. The bill was twice read and committed.

On the 23d, Mr. Upham offered the following resolution, which after considerable debate was carried:

"Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house a statement of any sum or sums of money for outfit or compensation to Wm. Short, as minister or agent from the U. States to the court of St. Petersburgh, whether received directly from the treasury, or from any of the bankers of the United States in Europe, and from what fund any such sum has been drawn, together with a statement of the authority or authorities under which the same may have been received, so far as the evidence exists in the treasury department."—— The remainder of this day was chiefly spent in discussing a bill authorising the President to BORROW MONEY.

The bill from the house of representatives for the relief of Mrs. Hamilton, was lost in the senate on the 23d ult. The votes stood—for the bill 12—against it 16.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

This officer has been charged with the commission of great offences, and held up to public execration. His agency in frustrating Burr's conspiracy brought forth all the malignity and inveteracy of his enemies, and he was denounced as a Spanish pensioner, a traitor, &c. &c. It appears from the following letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, that the General has been busily engaged in procuring testimony for his justification—and now comes forward and demands an investigation of his conduct. Previous to the arrival of the General from N. Orleans, Congress had appointed a committee to examine the charges alledged against him. For the honor of the country, and that justice may be done, we hope the committee will perform the important duty they have undertaken strictly and impartially.

Washington, April 19, 1810.

SIR,

After a tedious passage from New-Orleans, I arrived at Baltimore on the 16th inst. and reached this city the next day.—My absence has been necessarily protracted by the selection of papers from a mass of twenty years accumulation, for the establishment of facts, to refute the multifarious and diversified calumnies by which I have been assailed.

I now present myself to the representative body of the nation, the guardians of the public weal, and the protectors of individual rights, to express my earnest desire that they may constitue some impartial tribunal which may be governed with strictness by the principles of the constitution and the laws of evidence, to investigate the conduct of my whole life, civil and military, whereby justice may be done and my unexampled persecution be terminated.

I aver my innocence of the foul offences which are imputed to me, and declare my ability to support it before any unprejudiced court. Through you, sir, I appeal to my country, and I claim that right which is not refused to the most profligate, the right of confronting my accusers. The representatives of the nation will not, I am persuaded, suffer a fellow citizen who has been devoted to the public service more than twenty-five years, and has nothing left but conscious fidelity and attachment to his native country, to sue in vain for justice.

The inclosed letter to the Secretary of War was written anterior to the receipt of my notification of recal from the command on the Mississippi, and will evince my readiness and my desire for a full investigation of my conduct.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. WILKINSON,

The Hon. J. B. Varnum, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Columbia Spring, Oct. 18, 1809.

SIR,

Having received information that certain imputations have been alledged against me by the late capt. George Peter and certain subalterns in office, which are calculated to affect my character as a military officer, it is my earnest desire that a court of enquiry should be ordered to examine into my conduct from the commencement of my military service, with injunctions to report an opinion. Or should my enemies have been hardy enough to prefer formal charges against me, which are deemed worthy of investigation, that an arrest may ensue, and a general court martial be appointed for my trial.

In making this request I am moved by a consciousness of my integrity, by a sacred regard to my character, and the self-conviction that I have served my country with zeal and fidelity, and that I have never deceived it; disclaiming at the same time all advantages to be derived from any act or clause of limitation.

But as this has been the theatre of my command, generally, for eleven years past, as my companions in service and the evidence of my conduct, (many of whom have retired to the walks of private life) are now in this country, it will be impossible for me to command, at any distant point, the testimony necessary to rebut the fictions or falsehoods of my enemies, or to illustrate my humble services as a public officer.

I therefore hope the request may not be deemed an unreasonable one, that the inquiry, or court martial, should be held at some military post within this territory; the more particularly as the main body of the army is here, and a suitable court can be formed with more convenience to individuals who may compose it, and with less expence to the public.

A general officer to relieve me from command, and to preside at the inquiry, will be the only person necessary to be ordered out, and under these circumstances, I flatter myself no gentleman in commission will deem this duty a hardship.

With perfect respect, I am, &c.

J. WILKINSON.

The Hon. Secretary of War.

There has been published in London, "An expose of the conduct of France towards the United States, proved by many cases decided by the Council of Prizes at Paris,"—By Lewis Goldsmith.—The author says, he resided eight years in Paris; and had an intimate acquaintance with many of the most distinguished persons of the country; and was enabled by the situations he held, to obtain correct information of the state of society at Paris, and the policy of the government.

Mr. Goldsmith was, for a long time, the conductor of the Paris Argus, translator of the works of M. de Hautrive, and successive employed in the offices of Fouche and Talleyrand, of the Marine, &c.

"In the year 1805, (says Mr. Goldsmith,) the American minister, Mr. Pinkney, arrived in London, to conclude a treaty of commerce, conjointly with Mr. Munroe. When Bonaparte was informed of this, he was enraged, and declared, "That if the American Government should conclude a treaty with Great Briten he should immediately consider America as an enemy, and declare war against her." "This menace stopped the ratification of the treaty that had already been signed at London."

Mr. Goldsmith quotes a letter from M. Collin, Counseller of state, and Director-General of French customs dated March 17, 1808, addressed to his subalterns in France, Holland and Italy, ordering that all neutral vessels should be sequestered, which had been visited by the British, whether *before* or after the Milan Decree!

Uncommon manner of spending a large fortune.

Mr. Rogerson, of Glochestershire, gave his son the very best education that England could afford; he sent him abroad to make the grand tour, upon which journey young R. attended to nothing but the various modes of cookery and methods of eating and drinking luxuriously. Before his return his father died, and he entered into possession of a very large monied fortune, and a small landed estate. He was now able to look over his notes of epicurism, and to discover where the most exquisite dishes were to be had, and the best procured. He had no other servants in the house but men cooks, his footmen butler, house-keeper, coachman, and grooms were all cooks, one from France, another from Vienna, and a third from Vitterbo, for dressing one dish, the docce picante of Florence. He had a German cook for dressing turkies livers—the rest were all French. He had a foot messenger constantly on the road between Britanny and London to bring him eggs of a certain sort of plover near Mola.—He has eaten a single dinner, at the expence of 58 pounds, tho' himself only sat down to it, and there were but two dishes. He counted the minutes between meals, and seemed to be totally absorbed in the idea, or in the action of eating, yet his stomach was very small; it was the exquisite flavour alone that he sought. In nine years he found his table very much abridged by the ruin of his fortune, and himself hastening quickly to poverty.—This made him melancholy, and brought on disease. When totally ruined, having spent near 150,000l. a friend gave him a guinea to keep him from starving, and he was found in a garret soon after, roasting an ortolan with his own hands. He shot himself in a few days after.

[*Lon. paper.*

Conspiracy in Canada.

NEW-YORK, *April* 27.

FRENCH INTRIGUE.—The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated at Montreal, the 22d of March, and received by yesterday's mail.

"The post from Quebec, on Monday last, was stopped by express order from sir James Craig, the courier arrested, and all the letters ordered back for inspection. The exact truth has not yet reached this place; but I am happy to say that it is very certain several members of the *late house of assembly* are now in Quebec jail, in consequence of a discovery of a seditious correspondence. I am very glad it (the discovery) has taken place, for liberty here is carried to licentiousness, and from the highest Canadian to the lowest, a severe check is absolutely necessary. It is said that *a direct cor-*

respondence with France has been discovered. It is my real opinion that this province is as completely organized as any revolutionary country ever was."

Thus far the letter.—There is no doubt that Bonaparte has long since placed his *paternal affections* upon this continent.—His first attempt will be upon the northern and southern parts of North-America. If successful in these, he probably calculates that a single effort will sweep the United States beneath his controul. Preparatory to this event, he has had emissaries scattered over the continent for years. French intrigue, we have strong reason to believe, has been efficient and too successful in operation in this country, in this state, and in this city. We do not insinuate that the great body of democrats are knowingly governed by French influence. We believe that a great proportion of that party are honest men, and have been aiming only at the public welfare; while others, not less ardent, have been labouring for *no other object* than their own *private benefit*.—that there are men amongst us, who have been, and still are, exerting every faculty to render this country subservient to the views of Bonaparte, nay, to drag this country insensibly into the arms of the conqueror of Europe, we have not the shadow of a doubt. But we trust that the righteous sovereign of the universe will yet preserve us from so tremendous a doom.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 27.

By the ship United States, capt. Girdon, in the very short passage of 25 days from Cadiz, we have received Spanish papers to the 29th ult. They however contain nothing either new or interesting. We are informed verbally that the French remained masters of all the country on the opposite shores of the bay of Cadiz. They were left in quiet possession, entirely unmolested, and were working constantly in strengthening their posts.—They had commenced a heavy firing upon the Caraccas, or naval stores, with red hot shot. Skirmishes between the advanced parties occasionally took place, but nothing of any great consequence occurred. The remains of Albuquerque's army, from 8 to 10,000 men, were on the island; about 2000 English troops, and the same number of Portuguese, commanded by English officers. In the town the inhabitants and military spoke confidently of their being able to hold out.

The government was conducted by the junta and the regency, in conjunction, the former taking care, however, to retain the sole and absolute controul of the finances. In consequence of this, a rupture had taken place between Albuquerque and the junta. Albuquerque had lost much of his popularity.

The captain of the port had been taken up and imprisoned, for a traitorous communication with the enemy.

Mr. Wellesly had arrived from England, as ambassador to the new government. General Graham had also arrived and superseded general Stewart. A large reinforcement of British troops was daily expected.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Golconda, capt. Crocker, 31 days from Liverpool, arrived off Sandy Hook, yesterday morning. By this vessel London papers to the 23d of March, have been received.

The John Adams frigate was to sail from Cowes the 23d ultimo, to touch at Havre, where Mr. Armstrong's messenger was waiting, with despatches.

It was said that Bonaparte would be married to the archduchess of Austria on the 29th of March. Splendid preparations were making at Paris in honor of the occasion.

Hanover has been given to King Jerome.

LONDON, *March* 20.—Accounts have been received from Holland, which state that Bonaparte had issued a decree, ordering all the American property in France to be confiscated and sold, and the produce to be vested in the Imperial Funds, until the nature of the relations between England and the U. S. should be ascertained. The letters say, that Gen. Armstrong had presented a strong remonstance against this violent measure, in which he declared that, he could enter into no treaty, nor hold any intercourse with the French Government, until the property confiscated was unconditionally restored; and concuded by demanding pass ports.—If this intelligence should be confirmed, we may consider a rupture between America and France as unavoidable.

March 22.—The American frigate the John Adams does not sail from Cowes till to-morrow. The departure of this vessel has been delayed, in order that she might carry over to the American Government the result of the negociations between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinckney. We shall now have an opportunity of ascertaining the real intentions of the American government, beyond the possibility of a doubt. The John Adams will carry out to America intelligence of the new outrages committed by Bonaparte against the property of American subjects wherever it can be found; and also the amicable arrangement settled between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinckney.—If the American Government reject the latter and still manifest, a disposition to submit to every injury and insult that Bonaparte may choose to heap upon them all attempt at negociation on our part will be useless. We trust, however that the last act of violence which Bonaparte has thought proper to adopt, will open the eyes of those men in America who are even more attached to France, and convince them that no concession on their part, short of absolute submission, will satisfy the Tyrant of France, and they must make up their mind either to be his vassals or his enemies. It is reported that the John Adams is to call at a French port, in order to convey General Armstrong to America. This we doubt. Whatever disposition Mr. Armstrong may have to wish to leave France, he will in all probability, wait for dispatches from his Government before he resolves upon so decisive a step.—*Sun.*

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Spring and Plain Lancets, best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil, Spanish Brown finest quality, Spanish Whiting, White and Red Chalk, Litharge, Lampblack, Ivory Black, Yellow and Stone Ochres, Patent and Kings Yellow, Patent Green, Verdigris, Umber, Venetian Red, Terra de Sienna of superior quality, Gum Copal, Copal Varnish, Asphaltum, Shellac, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, fine Blue Smalts, Veriliter, Vermillion, Gold and Silver Leaf, Pumice-stone, Spirits of Turpentine, Painters Brushes, Black and Red London Inkpowders, Sealing Wax and Wafers.*

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which, being purchased with *Cash*, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

*** Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of *GENUINE WORMSEED OIL*, so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, Pittsburgh,
May 10, 1810.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold by Public Vendue at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 2d day of June next, the following described property, to wit:—

A tract or piece of land, in Pitt township, containing one hundred acres and thirty five perches, and allowance of six per cent for roads, adjoining lands of Dunning M'Nair, John Johnston, and Alexander M'Nair. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Patterson.

Six acres of land in Elizabeth township, all cleared and fenced, and on which is erected a square log house with a shingled roof, a garden paled, and a stable, adjoining lands of John Cochran, Wm. M'Connell, and widow M'Connell. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Stewart.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, *May* 10, 1810.

The Lovers of Domestic Manufactures,

MAY be gratified with the sight of an assortment of beautiful COTTON CLOTHS just arrived from Col. Humphreys' Manufactory, in Connecticut, and for sale at the Book-store of Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

The present assortment consists of checks, stripes, bedticking, diaper, and cotton stockings, all of which are adjudged to be cheap, and much better than imported goods of the same description.

N. B. Col. Humphreys has in compleat operation an extensive manufactory of Cotton and Woollen Cloths, and has sent out the above as specimens, and to shew to his countrymen, what may be done by the proper direction of capital, industry, and perseverance.

May 10, 1810.

WANTED,

A few hundred weight of

Bacon or Pickled Pork,

for which a liberal price will be given in Cash, by *E. DENNY.*

Pittsburgh, May 11, 1810.

Full Blooded Imported Turf Horse

HONEST JOHN,

WILL be let to mares the present season, at the stable of the subscriber, at Morganza, in Strabane township, Washington county (Penn.) at the reduced price of ten dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare with foal; the single leap to be paid for when the mare goes to the horse; for the season the first day of January next, and the ensurance when the mare is known to be with foal. Wheat, rye and corn will be received at cash price, if delivered at Morganza mill. Mares ensured, and parted with, will be considered liable for the ensurance money.

HONEST JOHN,

Is a dark brown, 16 hands high, with a small star, elegantly formed, lofty carriaged, with an uncommon proportion of bone and tendon for a horse so highly bred. Honest John was imported from England by Mr. Wolsey, of New-York, in the ship Perseverance, and landed in that city in October 1800. Honest John's sire was Sir Peter Teazle, the property of lord Derby, and at that time decidedly considered by all horsemen, the best stud horse in England, and is now covering at twenty six guineas a mare; there are more of his colts winners than of any other horse's in England. In the year 1805, 35 of his colts were winners, and won ninety seven purses, king's plates, jockey club plates, and matches to a very high amount. His grand sire, Old High Flyer, was never beaten or paid forfeit; his dam was own sister to Windlestone, by Magnet; his grand-dam, sister to Amazon, by Le Sang; his great-grand-dam (Magog's dam) by Rib. out of Mother Western, the grand-dam of the celebrated turf horse ECLIPSE.

Performance of Honest John.

At York, August meeting, 1797, Honest John, then 3 years old, won the sweepstake purse—in September following, at Richmond, Yorkshire, he won a sweepstake, against sir Henry Vane Tempest's horse Battesham, sir Thomas Gascoigne's horse Timothy, who was esteemed one of the best running horses in England, and *Mr.* Merritts brown horse, brother to Rosolio. At 4 years old he beat Lord Darlington's celebrated horse Plaisto, four miles for 400 guineas, carrying eight stone and an half each. At Richmond he won the sweepstake purse against *Mr.* Fenton's horse Dapple, Sir William Garrard's chesnut horse, Garswood, Sir H. Vane Tempest's horse Battesham, *Mr.* Hutcheson's horse Little Scott, and since which time he received an injury in the leg and has been taken off the turf. For the correct statement of the above pedigree and performance, reference may be had to the stud book and racing calander of England.—The subscriber pledges himself to substantiate the above recited pedigree and performance of Honest John, or refund the money paid for the service of the horse.

JOHN MORGAN.

April 8, 1810.

*** Good pasturage and every attention paid to mares, but no accountability for accidents or escapes.

☞ Fifty Cents must in all cases be paid to the groom.

Pittsburgh, April 25th, 1810.

Regimental Orders.

THE 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia will meet, for the purpose of being trained and inspected, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday the 14th of next month, on the Commons south east of the town.

As a Court to hear Appeals, Captains Osborne and Robinson, and Ensign Updegraff will preside in the first battalion, and meet at the Turk's Head in Wood Street, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 28th of next month; and Captains James Irwin and John Irwin, and Ensign M'Gunnegle will preside in the second battalion, and will meet at the house of Samuel Hubley, in Union Street, on the same day and hour.

WILLIAM WILKINS, Lieut. Col.
141st Regt. P. M.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, within one mile of the Burnt Cabbins, in Bedford county, on the night of the 12th ult. a yellow dun *MARE*. She is 6 years old this spring; has some white marks on her face and one of her ears, occasioned by a fall this winter; and is of a very remarkable colour, being darker on the thighs than elsewhere.

Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the subscriber gets the mare and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or five dollars for the mare alone, with all reasonable charges.

JOHN RAMSAY, Jr.

May 2, 1810.

NOTICE,

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of the Rev. Robert Steele, late of this place, deceased, are requested to exhibit them properly attested, to

ISABELLA STEELE, Administra'x
WILLIAM STEELE, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1810.

A Lad of about 15 *years of age,* will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Brighton Bridge.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act authorising the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a toll bridge over Big Beaver creek, opposite the town of Brighton, in the county of Beaver," passed at their last session.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock for erecting said Bridge, at the times and places following, viz.

At the house of Isaac Wilson, in *Brighton*, on Monday the 18th day of June next, and contiuue open six days, or until the whole number of shares are subscribed for.

At *Greersburgh*, at the house of Matteson Hart, on Monday the 25th day of June next, and continue open for three days.

At *Youngstown*, at the house of —— Rayne, on Saturday the 16th day of June next, and continue open three days.

At *Warren*, at the house of William Cotgreve, on Thursday the 14th day of June next.

At the house of Thomas Ferree, in *Pittsburgh*, on Monday the 2d day of July next, and continue open three days.

At the house of Matthew Ocheltree, in *Washington*, on Monday the 2d day of July next, and continue open three days.

At which times and places some of the Commissioners will attend for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. and the first instalment thereon, agreeable to law.

ABRAHAM WILLINGTON,
JONATHAN H. MENDINHALL,
BENJAMIN TOWNSEND,
ISAAC WILSON,
JACOB YOHO,
} COM'RS.

May 9. 1810.

Allegheny Bridge.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act authorising the Governor to incorporate a company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," passed the 20th March, 1810, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *BOOKS* will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock for erecting said Bridge, at the times and places following, viz.

At the house of Samuel Peebles, innkeeper, in *Pittsburgh*, on Wednesday the 16th of May next, at 10 o'clock, and continue open ten days, (Sundays excepted) or until the whole number of shares are subscribed for.

At *Beaver*, in the county of Beaver, at the house of Abner Lacock, Esq on Monday the 23d of July next, and continue open for three days.

At *Butler*, in the county of Butler, at the house of Jacob Mechlin, Esq. on Monday the 13th of August next, and continue open for three days.

At *Mercer*, in the county of Mercer, at the house of William M'Millan, on Monday the 20th of August next, and continue open for three days.

At which times and places some one of the Commissioners will attend for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and the first instalment thereon, agreeably to law.

JOHN WILKINS,
JAMES ROBINSON, *of Pine,*
NATHANIEL IRISH,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
GEORGE ROBINSON,
ISAAC CRAIG,
JAMES IRWIN,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
JAMES RIDDLE,
} COMMISSIONERS.

April 16, 1810.

☞ A fair chance of gaining a handsome prize for a trifle. The prizes must go to somebody, and why not to you as well as to another?—Therefore do not hesitate.

GRAND

Lehigh River Lottery,

The only one now drawing.

DRAWS on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—not less than 1500 numbers weekly. Two Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars each.

58th DAY'S DRAWING.

Prize of 10 dollars—No. 8553.
143 of 5 dollars.

59th DAYS DRAWING.

Prize of 50 dollara—No. 15649.
10 do. 31188.
133 of 5 dollars.

☞ 20,745 dollars the total gain of the wheel.

The capital prizes, viz. 2 of 10,000, 2 of 5,000 2 of 2,500 dollars remain—and only 41 days to draw!!!

Tickets, at Eight Dollars each, to be had of

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.
No. 85, *south Second Street,*
Philadelphia.

April 23, 1810

Just Received
From the proprietors and for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Corner of Wood and Third Steets Pittsburgh.
A fresh supply of

DrROBERTSONS

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY
MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, *etc.*

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, *etc.*

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc.*

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

As the certificates attested by many respectable persons are too numerous for this paper, the proprietor requests the reader to persue the pamphlet accompanying the medicines, which may be had gratis at the places of sale.

TAKE NOTICE.
DR. ROBERTSON'S
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—*Dr.* Robertson's Family *Medicine*, prepared only by T. W. *Dyott.*

Observe that none are genuine without the signature of
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

N. B. Country store keepers will find it their advantage to supply themselves with a quantity of these invaluable medicines, as they would thereby not only make a handsome profit to themselves, but be the means of saving the lives of many of their fellow citizens. Such persons can always be supplied on moderate terms without any risk, as the proprietor engages at any time to return the amount of all medicines purchased of him, that may remain on their hands unsold, on being delivered to him in good order.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of pretended specifics daily offered to the public, (for the cure of complaints to which *Dr.* Rober son's Family *Medicines* are particularly adapted,) *Dr. Dyott* conceives it his duty to caution the ungarded public, to attend to the above instructions, and enquire particularly for *Dr.* ROBERTSON'S GENUINE MEDICINES, otherwise they are liable to imposition, and lose not only their money, their time and health, but are disappointed in their hopes, and their disease, if not made worse, recovery is considerably retarded.

☞ *See the following certificates.*

CERTIFICATE

Of the Rev. *Dr.* Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church, and late chaplain to gen. Wayne.

Chester county, July 21, 1809.

SIR—you may be surprised at my delay in giving a certificate of the great efficacy of *Dr.* Robertson's Stomachic Elixir of Health. The chief reason of the delay, was to have more opportunities of its efficacy. I will state my own case:—In April 1807, I was seized with a violent influenza which baffled all medicines I could think of, I bled largely, but found no relief, at last I purchased a bottle of the Elixer, it relieved me very much, and another bottle completely cured me; I then recommended it to others, troubled with coughs, and I do not remember one instance, in which it has failed; I think it my duty to recommend it to the citizens of the United States, as the best medicine that ever came under my notice.

DAVID JONES.
Dr. T. W. Dyott, Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Wm. Ayres, late rector of St. George's Paris, Accomac, Virginia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7th, 1809.

Dear Sir—Providentially I have taken dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervious Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative, a sufficient time to find relief in a nervous disease; I have since recommended your medicines to several of my acquaintance who have been much relieved by them; I shall endeavor to introduce them into all the families which I am acquainted: I believe them to be good: and I sm satisfied, after their first trial, they will never be laid aside for any other medicine.

WM. AYRES,
No. 112, north Fifth street.
Dr. T. W. Dyott.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. *Dr.* HAMILTON.

I have been for six years past afflicted with the rheumatism in my neck and shoulders; at times the pain was so excruciating as to prevent me lying down in bed. After having every advice, without finding any relief, I was advised to make a trial of doct. Robertson's Gout and rheumatic drops, which I declare have entirely removed the pain, and I now enjoy better health than I have done for a number of years.

It is six months since I had any rheumatic pain. I have recommended the above drops to some of my friends, who have been greatly relieved by them.

(Signed) G. HAMILTON, D. D.

FROM BALTIMORE.
To Dr. Dyott, Philadelphia.

SIR—I am happy to have it my power to procure you a certificate of the good effects produced by DR. Robertson's Stomachic Elixir of Health, in the case of *Mr. Davis*, of which is the following, viz.

Extract of a letter from *Dr.* Lewis *Davis.*

Baltimore, June 17th 1809.

SIR—I was afflicted with a cough, pain in my side and breast, for upwards of five months which rendered me scarcely capable of transacting my business—when, fortunately, I saw an advertisement of DR. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixer of Health, I purchased a bottle at your store, in order to give it a trial, and to my great consolation found my cough abate; pains in my side and limbs entirely gone, and my breast freed from an obstruction that prevented my expanding my lungs, so that I could not fetch full breath. Upwards of three months have elapsed, and no return of any of the above complaints, and thank God, am now as well as ever I was in my life. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, for the benefit of the public.

I am sir, your most obedient, &c.
LEWIS DAVIS.
Lower Bridge, Jones's Falls.

Dr. Love, No. 16, Market Space, Agent.
The above is a true copy of the original in my possession.
JOHN LOVE.

The Balm of Iberia.

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, as the most sovereign remedy for curing defects of the skin, for beautifying, and for preserving its beauty, that has ever been offered to benefit the Ladies of this country.

So salubrious is its nature, and beautifying its effects, that, in a short time using, it improves the skin to perfection: rendering it smooth, white, odoriferous and healthy.

It is a great acquisition to have the complexion of the skin improved, and that article that is most innocent, yet efficacious.

The application of this Balm neither smarts nor irritates the skin: on the contrary it cools and refreshes it. And therefore Gentlemen whose faces are tender will find it very good to use after shaving.

The above Balm is sold by appointment of the proprietor by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists. Corner of Wood and Third Streets*, where also may be had the following genuine medicines.

Dr. Tissot's
Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
(Price two dollars.)

Dr. Jebb's
Natures Restorative a Balsamic cordial.
(Price two dollars.)

Dr. Godbold's
Vegitable Balm of Life.
(Price one dollar.)

Take notice that none are genuine without the signature of
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Surgeons Instruments,
FOR SALE BY
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amputating Instruments, elegantly finished in mahogany cases,	40	00
Cupping do. in morocco cases,	6	00
Dissecting do. - - -	8	00
Pocket do. full sets, high finished	20	00
Ditto, do. do. middle size, -	18	00
Ditto, do. do. small, - -	16	00
Tooth Keys of all sorts, from 2 to	3	50
White Spring Lancets, morocco cases,	2	50
Ditto, do. common,	1	00
Surgeons Scissars, crooked and strait,	1	75
Elastic Trusses, morocco,	3	00
Catheters, male and female (silver)	1	75
Forceps for extracting teeth	2	00
Punches, do. - -	1	25
Torniquits, - - -	4	50

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1810.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
At Washington, Penn. on the 15th of June next.

THE undivided moiety of the following Tracts of Donation Lands, viz. Lot No. 185, in 2nd district, containing 250 acres.—No. 41, in 3rd ditto, containing 500 acres.—No. 52, in ditto, ditto, containing 250 acres.—No. 114, in 6th ditto, containing 500 acres.—No. 140, in 7th ditto, containing 500 acres.—Also, all the interest of the late John Simonson, esq. in several quarter sections of land in the counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, and Stark, in the state of Ohio, a particular description will be given on the day of sale. Any person, in the mean time, wishing to obtain information concerning the same, may apply to O. JENNINGS, esq. of Steubenville.

All persons who have demands against the estate of *John Simonson*, esq. deceased, are hereby requested to produce them to the executors, properly authenticated, for adjustment.

O. JENNINGS,
B. WELLS,
JAMES BRICE,
D. COOKE,
Executors of John Simonson, esq. deceased.
Washington, March 18th, 1810.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,
In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

NEW GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Anthony Beelen,
Is just opening at his *Old Stand*, in Front Street, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
of all descriptions, unusually low for cash or approved paper.
Pittsburgh, 2d April, 1810.

NOTICE.

OWEN and OLIVER EVANS, having finished their *STEAM MILL*, in Pittsburgh, which is now in operation manufacturing Flour and Meal, and having conveyed one sixth part thereof to *George Evans*, and duly empowered him to act for them, the business will be carried on by George Evans, under the firm of *THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL COMPANY.* The highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn and Oats. Wheat, rye and buckwheat flour and corn meal—chopped rye—corn feed and bran, &c. will be kept for Sale.

OWEN EVANS,
OLIVER EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

N. B. The highest price will be given or good Wheat, Fifty Cents per bushel for Rye and Forty Cents per bushel for Corn, either shelled or in the ear.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.
Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

TO BE RENTED,
And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to
THOMAS CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.